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COUNTRY	Hungary	25X1	REPORT NO.	
TOPIC	Information on the 14th Rifle Regt, POB 7462, in Nagyatad and the Organization of the Rifle Division in Marczali			
EVALUATION	25X1X	PLACE OBTAINED		25X1A
DATE OF CONTENT	24 November to 25 September 1953			
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REFERENCES				
PAGES	4	ENCLOSURES (NO. & TYPE)	25X1	
REMARKS				

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- The 14th Rifle Regt POB 7462 was stationed at Nagyatad (Y 4/A 54) prior to 25 September 1953. During a speech before the recruits of the regiment in November 1952, the regimental commander frequently used the designation "14th Rifle Regt".

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In November 1952, the 14th Rifle Regt moved to a newly built barracks installation, 2 km south of Nagyatad, on the west side of the Babocsa (Y 4/A 52) road, just north of the AVH border guard barracks which had been completed in 1951. The former post of the 14th Rifle Regt was unknown. The unit was subordinate to the headquarters of the rifle division at Marczali (Y 4/A 68).

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- Starting in May 1953, the division headquarters and its subordinate units such as the signal battalion, the reconnaissance battalion, the division artillery, the AAA battalion and the division gas-defense company and the 14th Rifle Regt were in a summer camp, 3 km northeast of Nagykanizsa (Y 4/A 26). The above-mentioned units were, allegedly, stationed at Marczali. In the summer of 1953, an exercise involving about 10 T-34 tanks and 5 to 8 SU-76 SP guns close to the tank camp, 5 km north of Nagykanizsa, which was in the woods just south of Korpavár (Y 4/A 27). Two other rifle regiments of the same division were stationed at Lenti (Y 3/E 98) and Nagykanizsa. During the summer of 1953, the regiment from Nagykanizsa was quartered in a tent camp, 3 km southeast of Nagykanizsa, in the woods east of Bagolasanc (Y 4/A 36).
- The 14th Rifle Regt was organized into the headquarters; regimental units such as the signal company, the reconnaissance company, the engineer company, the mortar company, the AT company, the AA machine gun company, and the artillery battery; and three rifle battalions. The regiment also had SU-76 SP guns, one of which was assigned to each rifle battalion for training purposes.

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4. The regimental headquarters included the command element, a supply section, and the finance section.
5. The motorized regimental signal company was equipped with weapon carriers and consisted of the 1st (radio) platoon, the 2d (telephone) platoon, and the 3d (telephone central) platoon. The radio platoon was equipped with model R-20 radio sets; the telephone platoon consisted of light telephone sections; and the telephone central platoon had 10 portable switchboards, each with 15 connections.
6. The motorized mortar company was organized into three platoons and was equipped with 120mm mortars.
7. Each of the three rifle battalions was organized into the battalion headquarters, the signal platoon, one horse-drawn machine gun unit, one AT platoon equipped with four guns of determined caliber, one mortar company with about nine 82-mm mortars, and three rifle companies.
8. The signal platoon of the battalion numbered one officer and 31 NCOs and enlisted men and included one platoon leader, one deputy platoon leader, four telephone sections each consisting of four men, one radio squad of nine men, and one telephone central section of four men. The platoon was equipped with 11 Soviet model M-41 telephones, 40 reels each with 400 meters light telephone wire, 2 amplifiers for lines over 10 km long, 4 model R-20 radio sets with rod antennas, and 2 model M-51 switchboards, Hungarian copies of Soviet equipment.
9. Each rifle company was organized into the company headquarters and three rifle platoons, each of which included one platoon leader and three squads equipped with light machine guns. The company numbered about five officers and 80 soldiers.
10. All members of the 14th Rifle Regt wore green service color.
11. Most officers and NCOs wore infantry insignia. Wearing of infantry insignia by enlisted men was tolerated although this was not provided for the regulations.
12. Members of the regimental signal company and the battalion signal platoons wore signal insignia; members of the regimental artillery battery, the mortar company, and the AT company wore artillery insignia; soldiers of the engineer company wore engineer insignia; and members of the supply command wore supply service insignia.
13. Members of the regimental AA machine gun company wore no AAA insignia, but wings with four lightnings.
14. Members of the division headquarters wore green service color and infantry insignia.
15. Officers of the individual units included Major János Solymossi, regimental commander, about 40 years old; Senior Lieutenant István Battyán, commander of the 3d Bn, about 35 years old; Lieutenant István Gaál, leader of the signal platoon of the 3d Bn, about 25 years old; and Colonel Remenyi (fnu), division commander, about 40 years old.
16. The weapons equipment of the regiment included 7.62-mm rifles and machine guns, 82-mm and 120-mm mortars, and SU-76 SP guns. There existed other weapons as well, but pertinent information was not available to source.

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17. The regiment had about 150 to 200 horses, about 60 horse-drawn vehicles, 2 jeeps, and about 25 to 30 weapon carriers and trucks. [redacted]

18. In the spring of 1953, the soldiers received new Soviet-cut Hungarian uniforms. Each member of the regiment received two garments of underwear, one so-called Pilotka linen cap, one ginnastorka, one pair of linen breeches, and one pair of boots with linen legs.⁴

19. During the first two weeks in late November and early December 1952, the inductees were isolated from the cadre personnel. Activities during this time were confined to political discussions with officers who endeavored to acquire the recruits' confidence, but also to find out their political attitude. Subsequently, the inductees were split up and were assigned to the units at which they received six months' basic training followed by three months' combat training at squad and platoon level.

20. In the spring of 1953, the Soviet adviser to the division headquarters, together with four Soviet officers and one Hungarian colonel, inspected various units including the signal platoon of the 3d Bn.

21. On 1 May 1953, the entire regiment moved to a summer camp, about 3 km. north-east of Nagykanizsa, in the woods west of Nagytecs (Y A/A 37), where training at unit level was held. Several exercises in the area west of Nagytecs involved the battalion partly in attack and partly in defense operations. One record practice was also held weekly. At the critiques terminating the exercises, the status of training of the regiment was declared satisfactory and the results of the record practices excellent.

22. Record firing involving the heavy weapons of the 14th Rifle Regt and the division artillery was practiced at the new artillery range, about 3 km. south-east of Nagykanizsa, in the valley east of Bagolasenc.

23. [redacted]

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24. Soldiers serving with the 14th Rifle Regt in November 1952 included members of the 1929, 1930, and 1931 classes. The members of the 1928 class had been discharged shortly before. About 75 percent of the men inducted with source on 24 November 1952 were members of the 1932 class, while the remainder were deferred members of the 1930 and 1931 classes.

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25. In September 1953, [redacted] the 1933 class was scheduled to be inducted in the fall of 1953.⁵

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1. [redacted] Comment. The Hungarian 14th Rifle Regt is reported for the first time, but in the summer of 1951 a Hungarian newspaper report mentioned [redacted] in Nagykanizsa. It is undetermined whether at that time the unit was stationed at Nagykanizsa, in a summer camp nearby. As the distance between Nagyatad and Nagykanizsa is only 40 km. and the regiment allegedly moved to the barracks installation in Nagyatad only in the fall of 1952, the pertinent statement of source may be correct. The AVH Border Guard Barracks was mentioned in previous reports, while the new installation north of it to which the regiment allegedly moved is reported for the first time. It is also believed that source's statement on the subordination of the regiment to a division headquarters in Marcali is correct; the headquarters of the 17th Rifle Div, which according to previous reports was in the Nagykanizsa area in the summer of 1953, was hitherto assumed in Marcali.

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- 25X1A 2. ☐ Comment. The organization of the rifle regiment given in the present report largely follows the Soviet pattern. In Soviet motorized rifle regiments the SU-76 SP guns belong to the SP artillery battery of the regiment; it is presumed, therefore, that the SU-76 SP guns mentioned in paragraph 3 of this report are elements of the artillery battery also mentioned in the present report. The regimental units of the Soviet motorized rifle regiment apparently include no AA machine gun company. It is furthermore assumed that this regiment includes only one reconnaissance platoon, which is integrated into the headquarters company.
- 25X1A 3. ☐ Comment. The officers' names are reported for the first time.
- 25X1A 4. ☐ Comment. The fact that the equipment of the regiment includes motor vehicles as well as horses and horse-drawn vehicles tends to indicate that numerous units of the regiment are horse-drawn and only regimental units such as the signal company and the mortar company mentioned in the present report are motorized.
- 25X1A 5. ☐ Comment. The information contained in paragraph 20 again confirms that a Soviet adviser is attached at least to every division headquarters.
- 25X1A 6. ☐ Comment. The statements on the induction of the individual classes generally agree with available information.

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